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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION." The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. "The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain."—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after 'the Union must and shall be preserved.'"—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1863.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."—Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."—Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."—Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation."—Benjamin Harrison.

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?"—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."—Senator Colquitt and Representative Stewart, of Georgia.

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough, and can be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is."—Glasgow Herald.

"The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."—London Sunday Times, July 15.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates, 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States.'"—London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good overcoat advertised at \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion."—President Cleveland.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Spectator.

"We [the capitalists] can control the workman only so long as he puts up to-day what he earns to-morrow."—W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do."—Mr. Bynum, at Atlanta.

"The humors of the campaign are many, but that fish message beats them all."

"If there is anything you want to know about savings banks, just ask your Uncle Blaine."

"LOYAL supporters of the administration will eat codfish balls for breakfast seven times a week now."

"It is understood that a new weather-vane in the form of a fish will be put on the White House immediately."

"As a humorist Mr. Cleveland takes the lead. That declaration of war has raised a laugh that will echo around the globe."

"Now that he knows the condition of the surplus, the way Grover Cleveland will rattle off private pension votes will be a caution."

"The London Times does not think there is any danger of trouble between Great Britain and the United States, but the Times doesn't know what a ferocious President we've got."

"The Democratic party is fighting now to retain the only distinctive war taxes the country has ever had—the internal revenue taxes."

These are pre-eminently war taxes. They never have been laid except in time of war. The present internal tax law was passed as an avowed war measure. The Democracy are struggling to retain these taxes in order to justify them in attacking the protective tariff. Thus, while taxing American industry with one hand they stab it with the other.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAROLE.

The President's message on the fishery question is a mere campaign document. The message was as uncalled-for as is the legislation it recommends. It is one of the President's flank movements, a campaign trick played under an assumption of statesmanship and patriotic regard for rights which, if they have been or are imperiled, the President already has power to defend. It is his policy always to try and put Congress in the wrong. When he is not lecturing it, he is trying to turn the tables on it in some way. He regards himself as the government and Congress as a necessary evil.

The fisheries dispute is a very old one. On the 19th of January, 1887, a bill was reported in the Senate "to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases, and for other purposes." Jan. 24 it passed the Senate by a vote of 46 to 1. On the 23d of February it passed the House by a vote of 256 yeas to 1 nay. The President approved the bill March 3, 1887. This law gave and still gives the President ample, full plenary power to retaliate upon Canada in kind for any acts of unfriendliness, and to issue a proclamation at any time restricting or suspending commercial intercourse with that country. The law covers the whole ground of retaliation. There has been no time since March 3, 1887, that the President could not have exercised the power. If there has been occasion for it why has he not done so? It would be time enough for him to ask for additional powers when he had exhausted these. He has never even attempted to exercise them. Instead of doing so he went to work, without any authority of law, to negotiate a new treaty with Great Britain. Congress gave him power to retaliate, but not to appoint a fishery commissioner or negotiate a treaty. He did the latter, and now because the Senate rejects the treaty he asks for power to retaliate.

The message is a campaign dodge. The President is trying to direct public attention from his free-trade blunder, and to create the impression that he is anxious to protect American rights. To do this he goes as far as he dares in "twisting the British lion's tail." Having acted the coward under a law that gave him power to retaliate, he now affects a desire for a new law that he may do what he neglected to do under the old one. He puts on his militia coat, shoulders his cornstalk-gun and assumes the manner of a fighting man. There is no more fight in him now than there was in 1861. He is simply fighting for re-election as President, and his message is a flank movement. The English language is not capable of framing a stronger retaliation act than the one already in force, and the President should be left either to exercise the power he now has or to ignore the law, as he has done for eighteen months past. Meanwhile, let him strut and pose as a warrior. He is not dangerous.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

It is a fact that the free-traders and the Anarchists and Communists of this country are using the same line of arguments to make wage-workers dissatisfied with existing laws and to excite their hostility against capital and the owners of capital. We do not say that all free-traders are Anarchists, though we presume all Anarchists are free-traders, and the fact that both are using the same kind of arguments and some of the same expressions to excite class prejudice and hostility proves that there is an element in common between them. If they are not fighting for the same cause, they are making common use of the same weapons. Both tell workmen that they are being robbed and plundered under the guise of law; both assert that our present laws are framed in the interest of the few and against the many; both declare that under them "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer;" both prate constantly of "robber barons" and "thieving millionaires," meaning manufacturers who have succeeded in accumulating more or less wealth; both declare that the legislation of the country for many years past has been in favor of capital and opposed to labor; both assert that nearly all the wealth accumulated in this country during the last twenty-five years has been wrongfully and cruelly wrung from workmen, and so on. These are the every-day stock arguments of free-traders and Anarchists. It is not asserted that they are aiming at the same ends. The Anarchists are aiming at the destruction of our government, while the free-traders are aiming at the overthrow of our present economic system. There is a point where their paths and policies would diverge, but up to that point they go hand in hand. They are agreed in the policy of attacking our present industrial and social system, and of arraying labor against capital. In this respect the spirit, animus and intent of anarchism and free trade are identical, and we are not sure but the success of one would be about as disastrous, while it lasted, as that of the other.

SAVINGS OF WAGE-WORKERS.

Mr. Blaine's second speech comparing the savings of American and British wage-workers closes debate on the subject. There was little room for argument before. The man who asserts that the wages or savings of the British workman are equal to those of the American workman, is either deplorably ignorant of the facts, or willfully misrepresents them; in other words, he is either a fool or a knave. It does not require the ocular evidence of travel abroad to prove the utter falsity of the assertion, though thousands of Americans can testify to it from personal observation and knowledge. It is demonstrated by innumerable volumes and statistics. The facts and figures cited by Mr. Blaine are overwhelmingly conclusive as to the comparative savings of wage-workers in the two countries.

There is another point in the comparison that he might have made with good effect, and that is the deposits per capita in the two countries. The number of wage-workers in Great Britain is much larger than it is in this country, and the average savings of each much smaller. Thus, in Massachusetts, the total deposits in savings banks on Oct. 31, 1887, were \$302,948,483, and the number of depositors, 945,000, making an average of over \$320 each. In New York the average to each depositor was \$380. In Great Britain the average to each depositor was \$29. In Massachusetts the savings bank depositors average two to each family; in Great Britain they average one to every thirty families. These facts are not needed to convince any intelligent person that the condition of American workmen is immeasurably superior to that of British, but the discussion is profitable in showing the presistency of free-traders in misrepresenting and degrading the whole system of American labor, in order, if possible, to make a point against protection.

THE CONTRACTED "DAGOS."

A resident of Indianapolis might almost imagine himself in Genoa these days, basking under the sunny skies of Italy, instead of breathing the mild Western air of Indiana. We have Italy at our doors without the trouble of going there. The dolce far niente, the chiaro oscuro, and all that sort of thing, are to be found at every street crossing and in every alley. If he who makes two Italians grow where none grew before is a public benefactor, surely somebody has earned a vote of thanks. But the question arises, why are they here? The contractors who have brought them here say it was a necessity—that they could not obtain home laborers to do their work. It is also claimed that the Italians are tougher and can stand and do more than the average American workman. They certainly look "tough" enough in the colloquial sense; but as for standing more or doing more work than an American laborer, white or black, we do not believe it. Neither do we believe it was necessary to employ them on account of the difficulty of obtaining home laborers. We believe both statements to be falsehoods, invented to justify the importation of foreign contract labor for the purpose of putting money in somebody's pocket. The spirit of the law has been openly violated in this business, and somebody should be made to smart for it. There will never be a better opportunity to test and enforce the law prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor into the State, and our local labor organizations should take the matter in hand. They could not engage in a more legitimate work. The law was passed in the interest of home labor. It is a just and righteous law, and ought to be enforced. The time to enforce a law is when it is violated, and when a plain case can be made. If not enforced now, probably it never will be. We repeat what we have said before, if our home laborers or any responsible labor organization will take hold of the matter, the Journal will contribute its share to a fund to enforce the law and punish its violators. There could be no better advertisement for Indianapolis than to have it known that her people had enforced the law against the importation of foreign contract labor.

VERY "REMARKABLE."

The Atlanta Constitution, commenting on Mr. McKinley's recent speech, says:

"It was a remarkable scene—that of a great leader of one political party coming to Georgia and addressing an audience, a large proportion of those present being leading members of the opposite political party; and that, too, in the face of the fact that the subject he discussed was the one upon which the party lines, to a very great extent, are drawn."

This is a remarkable way of putting the case. Why should it be remarkable for "a great leader of one political party," or of either party, or any party, making a speech in Georgia? If we remember rightly, it was not spoken of as remarkable when Mr. Bynum spoke at Atlanta, or when Mr. Voorhees spoke there. The remarkable thing seems to be in a Republican speaking there, and that, too, on a subject "upon which the party lines, to a very great extent, are drawn." In other words, to put it in plain English, it was remarkable that a Northern Republican should be permitted to address a Southern audience on one of the political issues of the day. It is to be hoped the time is not far distant when it will not be regarded as remarkable. It is to the infinite disgrace of the South that it has ever been so.

BLOOD ON THE MOON.

The Journal was honored with a call yesterday afternoon from an individual who was introduced as a partner of Giney & Co., in the Dago gas-trench contract. The burden of his statement was that he was greatly dissatisfied with the comments of the Journal regarding the Italian laborers, and that if they were kept up he would do "as Jim Negley did in Pittsburgh." Being asked what Mr. Negley did in Pittsburgh, the reply was that he waited upon offending editors and informed them that if they didn't let up "he would kill them." This dreadful and ferocious individual failed to indicate just what methods he uses in disposing of editors and reporters who incur his displeasure, or where his private burying-ground is located, and he left, after breathing out threatnings and slaughter, with the information imparted to him that the Journal would attend to its business in its own way, and that it intended to tell the truth about the contract Dago labor with which the gas trenches of the city are now filled, and endeavor to prevent the debauchery of the ballot-box by gangs of men who are not now and do not ever intend to become residents and citizens of the State or city.

The Journal has not said, and does not say, that Giney & Co. are "naturalizing" their Italian peons to make voters out of them. It did say, and does say, that somebody who controls the gangs have been doing that. Our amiable visitor asserted that he was as good a Republican as could be found; whereupon he was told that it made no difference whether the contracted dagos were being prepared to cast Republican or Democratic ballots, the attempt to have them vote at all was an outrage upon the ballot and upon citizenship which the Journal proposed to prevent, if possible. However, it is not very probable that the county clerk's office, in control of a man in-

dicted for crime against the ballot in the interest of the Democratic party, is being turned into a mill to grind out Republican voters.

The Journal's exposures of this whole business have evidently touched the raw. The presence of these contracted men in our streets is a defiant insult to public sentiment, as expressed in law, and an outrage upon home workmen. The attempt to "naturalize" them so as to have them vote next November is a far worse outrage upon every legal voter in the city and State. The men engaged in this business, whoever they may be, are evidently ashamed of it, and if they don't like the publicity that has come to them they know quite well how to avoid it. In the meantime, our amiable friend who proposed "to do as Jim Negley did in Pittsburgh," may consider the suggestion that he should go to, renewed with sentiments of distinguished consideration.

MR. BLAINE hit the nail on the head when he said:

"The simple truth is that the surplus was allowed to accumulate by the mal-administration of the Treasury Department—a surplus which it was both the right and the duty of the Secretary, under the law, to apply to the reduction of the public debt."

To use a current phrase, "That is the God's truth about the whole business." This administration has given more thought, care and effort to nursing and accumulating a surplus than to any other one thing. It has subordinated the whole financial policy of the government to this end, even violating the plain letter of the law, and refusing to perform a duty clearly required of it, in order to force the accumulation of a surplus to use as a bugbear and campaign argument against a protective tariff. Yet with all its efforts the surplus is rapidly diminishing, and at the present rate will in a short time disappear altogether.

The Sentinel, as the organ of British free trade and the interests of foreign manufacturers, has repeatedly referred to "illegitimate manufactures." Some of these it has attacked by name. Perhaps it would be well, as a matter of public information, to have a complete list of "illegitimate" American manufactures—an expurgated list, as it were—showing what is legitimate and what illegitimate from a free-trade standpoint. We understand already that plate-glass, woolen goods, starch and straw pulp come under the ban as "illegitimate" industries, but for the information of all concerned there ought to be a complete list.

As a general thing Democratic papers affect great scorn of Mr. Blaine's opinions, but, nevertheless, they quote with unconcealed joy his remark that he had known Chief-Justice Fuller for thirty years, and that he is a good fellow. There are people who might regard the characterization of the Chief-justice of the United States as a "good fellow" to be somewhat dubious praise, let it come from whatever source; but not so the average Democrat. To be a "good fellow" is in his eyes to be a great man. Grover Cleveland was known as a "good fellow" to the sporting element of Buffalo, and later of Albany.

The New York Tribune says that General Harrison's speeches "have shown him to be a statesman of sound judgment, versatile talent and original power." This is very true, but it is not true, as the Tribune states, that he has delivered eighty speeches. Forty-one is the exact number. Considering the fact that few men could say so many excellent things in eighty speeches, the Tribune's error is excusable. Really, when you come to think of it, it is no wonder Republicans, as well as Democrats, are taken off their feet by the General's oratory.

A Republican paper thinks it is doing good work for Harrison and Morton by quoting Bismarck's commendation of the American policy of protection. It is a pity that Germany is trying itself, and notwithstanding which wages are lower, and labor is worse off in Germany than in any other nation in Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of Russia, which has carried protection to a still further extreme.—Chicago Herald.

We wonder the Emperor and people of Germany are so short-sighted as to continue the services of Bismarck when they might employ the wonderfully astute and sagacious editor of the Herald to manage the empire for them.

The New York Herald has got its eye on a fact, and states it thus:

"It is nonsense to expect to elect Cleveland by temperance Prohibition votes. When it comes to close quarters these temperance votes cannot be counted on—assuredly not against Harrison, who has been preaching temperance and running Sunday-schools and Bible-classes in a Presbyterian church for a generation."

After all the expense the Democratic leaders have gone to in engaging and paying speakers for the third party, this intimation that they are wasting their money is very unkind and disheartening.

It was Gen. Phil Sheridan who said on one occasion: "Every service I ever performed for my country was due to her from me; and if I have contributed in my humble way to her success and glory I am proud of it." It was a noble sentiment, and worthy of the patriot who uttered it; but is equally applicable to times of peace as well as of war, and might be taken into consideration by individuals who are taking no part in the present contest. Every service that can be rendered to the country is a service due, no matter what the time or occasion.

INFORMATION which has seeped through from the "inside," is to the effect that the Coy faction of the local Democracy has been played, and induced to fall into line, by the promise that Simeon shall be let out of the penitentiary immediately after election. If they will be real good and work hard, perhaps Mr. Cleveland can be persuaded to issue the pardon a day or two in advance, and thereby secure the vote of this eminent, but at present inactive, supporter.

If you are going to use figures, it is just as well to be exact. A Democratic organ in Pennsylvania recently declared that "within the past ten years the wages of coal-miners and iron-workers have decreased 100 per cent." It seemed to the writer, no doubt, a very impressive statement; but since the miners and

iron-workers have risen up to deny that they are working for nothing the desired effect appears to be obscured.

EARLY risers in Washington who turn their ears toward Red Top, can distinctly hear Mr. Cleveland caroling his morning hymn. They can even distinguish these words of the refrain, as they roll and re-echo with ominous emphasis:

Fe, fi, fo, fum!
I smell the blood of an Englishman!
Be he live, or be he dead,
I'll grind his bones to make my bread,
If I catch him fishing in my fish-pond.

The nomination of Hon. W. D. Hoard by the Republicans of Wisconsin, as their candidate for Governor, is, according to all reports, an excellent choice. The Milwaukee Sentinel says that when the news of the convention's action spreads over the State it will be a trumpet-call to summon Republicans to victory, and will add thousands to the Republican majority in November.

THE streets are full of open ditches. Many of the streets are practically useless, and some of them are dangerous. Life and limb are in constant jeopardy because of these traps and pitfalls in the streets and sidewalks. Why is not the ordinance enforced? Why do not the city officials attend to their sworn duties?

It is understood that the Coy gang has received positive assurances that the President will give that influential Democratic worker and tally-sheet forger his liberty immediately after election. Reformer Cleveland and "Workingman's friend" Bynum need the votes of the gang.

IN making his original statement in regard to the savings of workmen in Great Britain and Massachusetts, Mr. Blaine appears deliberately to have set a trap for the hasty feet of the enemy. It was a very good trap, and they all fell in; but it was very naughty of Mr. Blaine to do so.

EDITOR SINGLER, of the Philadelphia Record, will undoubtedly join Mr. Cleveland in his advance upon Canada. Mr. Singler, who is something of a fisherman himself, feels that his rights have been betrayed by the Senate, and is very mad.

MINISTER WEST said he did not believe the rejection of the treaty would cause any trouble between England and the United States; but when he said this he hadn't heard the President g-r-r-r-it his teeth, nor seen him whet his sword across the sole of his boot.

MR. CLEVELAND can hardly count upon the aid of Senator Voorhees in his march upon Canada. Mr. Voorhees declined to endorse the administration's course by voting with the other Democrats in favor of the fisheries treaty.

THE able editors who tackled Mr. Blaine on the savings bank question present very much the appearance of having been run through a threshing machine. They ought to have known better than to monkey with a buzz saw.

THE President's fish manifesto will be meat for the cartoonists. Commander-in-chief Cleveland, advancing boldly on Canada, sword in hand, or between his legs, will come out nobly under their nimble pencils.

IF Messrs. Colquitt and Stewart, of Georgia, have tendered their congratulations to Major McKinley on the favorable impression created by his tariff speech, that fact has not been made public.

IT has taken Mr. Cleveland eighteen months to get "riled." He is somewhat like the Hon. Mr. Bynum; he does not do well until he gets "riled." Then he makes a holy circus out of himself.

COMMODORE SHEERIN and General Jewett have dropped valiantly into line behind Commander Cleveland, and will join in the charge on Canada. Out of the way, boys. Forward, march!

IF Mr. Cleveland had only known how rapidly that surplus was getting away, he might have thought it better to veto the \$22,000,000 river and harbor bill instead of a \$2 pension.

WHY is it that acting Mayor Smock will not allow the prosecution of the suits for the violation of city ordinances against keeping the streets full of open ditches?

WE think the country will respectfully decline to get into a sweat because of Grover Cleveland's political necessities.

MR. C. M. WALKER, of the Journal editorial staff, is writing a campaign biography of Gen. A. P. Hovey and Hon. Ira J. Chase, Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-governor, respectively. Any of their old comrades or acquaintances who can furnish personal reminiscences or anecdotes concerning either of them, would confer a favor by forwarding the same to Mr. Walker, as soon as possible. Anything of the kind, in order to be utilized, must be sent within a few days.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal closes a eulogistic editorial on Thurman's free-trade speech with:

And the old red handman, oh, long may it wave,
Over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

We prefer the old version, although in this campaign the Democrats are certainly consistent in substituting the red handman for the star-spangled banner.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
What were Garfield and Blaine's pluralities in each of the following-named States: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nevada?
MICHIGAN—Garfield, 53,840; Blaine, 3,308.
WISCONSIN—Garfield, 21,605; Blaine, 14,694.
MINNESOTA—Garfield, 40,588; Blaine, 41,620.
NEVADA—Hancock, 881; Blaine, 1,615.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Please give in your Saturday morning's paper the vote of Indiana of 1884, Republican, Democratic and Prohibition, often the time a newspaper has so much fun at its own funeral.

REPUBLICAN, 238,463; DEMOCRAT, 244,000; PROHIBITION, 3,028; GREENBACK, 8,293.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

WE believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen.—Benjamin Harrison.

WHEN Joseph Billings spoke of those who know so much that isn't so, he probably was thinking of free-traders.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SOLON CHASE sent his greenback "letters" to the slaughter-house years ago, but he wears the same style of cowhide boots when he goes to ad-

dress a Republican meeting that he did when he took the platform for the Greenback ticket. He is filling a number of appointments in this campaign.

"PERHAPS the President will find it just as hard writing his Thanksgiving proclamation next November," pertinently observes the Boston Traveller.

PROTECTION has given the Nation over eighty years of prosperity, and free trade has cost it nearly twenty years of adversity.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"IT appears that the Democratic national committee is neither without money nor without Brice," facetiously remarks the Boston Herald. Money and Brice are poor substitutes for brains.—Buffalo Express.

WITH MY own ears I heard him (Grover Cleveland) say, on the corner of Eagle and Pearl streets, that if he were elected President he would never accept the office but for one term.—Dean Wilson, Buffalo.

SPEAKING of Mr. Thurman's campaign tour, the Brooklyn Standard says: "But in the name of humanity, somebody with legal authority ought to interrupt the progress of the Democratic show, and prevent this venerable being from exciting the laughter and ridicule of the people who gather at the railroad stations from curiosity to see what is left of a Democratic statesman."

A NEWLY established paper in New York, called the Democrat, and started for the dissemination of genuine Democratic doctrine, says in its opening political article:

"Follow Democrats, let us assert the fact that in us. Why not tell the real truth, and declare that we not only favor tariff revision, but that we consider it only a step toward the abolition of the entire tariff system?"

A PECULIAR point about politics in this country is that climate exercises considerable influence upon the way the votes go. In Dakota, where the air is cool and bracing, nearly all the people are Republicans, as they are in Vermont. South of Dakota, in Iowa, the air is warmer, and there are numerous Democrats. In Missouri it is considerably warmer, and the Democrats are in the majority. In Texas, where it is very hot, the people are nearly all Democrats. The possible result of a straw vote in hades might easily be imagined.—Philadelphia North American.

AGAINST A THIRD PARTY.

Leading Temperance Worker's Reasons for Opposing Partisan Prohibition Methods.

Iowa State Register.
In concluding these open letters I will present a summary, first of my objections to the national Prohibition party and its methods, and secondly my reasons for supporting the non-partisan method in this great reform.

OBJECTIONS TO THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARTY.

1. Its confessed immediate aim is "to smash the old political parties."
2. It seeks political success rather than success of prohibition.
3. It has lowered its stand for the sake of political success.
4. It depreciates the work of prohibitionists outside of said party.
5. It seems to rejoice in any failure or defeat of those not in said party.
6. It seeks to bring down prohibition in States where it has been secured by non-partisan methods.
7. Only one in forty of prohibitionists adhere to said party.
8. It strives more earnestly to promote prohibition party success than prohibition sentiment.
9. It manifests less opposition to the rum power than to the old political parties.
10. Its methods are such as to secure the co-operation and support of those engaged in the liquor traffic.
11. Its members assume to be the only true prohibitionists.
12. It aims to reform parties rather than the people.
13. It divides the ranks of the prohibitionists.
14. It exalts the political at the expense of the moral phases of prohibition.
15. It therefore weakens the support of the pulpit.
16. It retards the growth of prohibition sentiment.
17. Its methods compel distrust of the sincerity of its leaders.
18. Its methods strengthen opposition to the principle of prohibition.
19. It is impossible to successfully build a national political party on a single moral issue.
20. A vote cast for the national Prohibition party, though not so intended, is, therefore, in its ultimate influence, a vote for the liquor traffic.

REASONS FOR NON-PARTISAN PROHIBITION METHOD.

1. It follows the example of the great leaders in the anti-slavery reform.
2. It seeks the success of the principle of prohibition rather than a political party.
3. It avoids the expense, waste and doubtful methods of a political organization.
4. It elevates the standard of prohibition as a moral reform.
5. It seeks legal enactment to protect and strengthen said reform.
6. It promotes no unnecessary antagonisms.
7. It rejoices in any success of prohibition wherever and by whomsoever secured.
8. It secures the hearty and unembarrassed support of the Christian pulpit.
9. It seeks first to reform the people who create parties.
10. It unites the ranks of prohibitionists.
11. It tends to conciliate and win the support of all good citizens.
12. It accelerates the growth of prohibition sentiment, without which legal prohibition can never succeed.
13. When the people are reformed, the parties will need no reforming.
14. When, in the State or Nation, prohibition sentiment becomes sufficiently strong, it may utilize in its interests some existing political party, as in Iowa and Kansas.
15. Non-partisan prohibitionists may and should support such political party as can and will do the most for destroying the liquor traffic, even though such party is not ready to fully adopt prohibition in it.
16. The non-partisan method is the quickest and surest way to exterminate the liquor traffic, as shown in Iowa and Kansas.

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